

COUNTY COMMITTEE TURNS HEDGES DOWN

Refuses to Ask State Body to
Call Convention to Recom-
mend Candidates.

A VICTORY FOR WHITMAN

Gathering for Other Party Pur-
poses, However, Is
Favored.

Joe Hedger lost his fight last night to have the Republican county committee ask the State committee to call a State convention this summer, at which candidates for State offices shall be recommended for nomination by the voters in the fall primary. The committee by a crushing majority approved of a convention for other party purposes, with all mention of candidates for State offices omitted. The meeting was held in the Murray Hill Lyceum.

The programme favored by Mr. Hedger was turned down and the programme favored by Charles S. Whitman was adopted. Several speakers insisted that this action could not be construed as indicating the committee's position in the contest between these two men for the nomination for Governor.

Two resolutions, one positive, the other negative, were carried by a big majority on a viva voce vote. The positive resolution, offered by Ogden L. Mills and also embodying the ideas of Henry Stimson, ex-Secretary of War, who took part in the debate, follows:

Resolution for Conference.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that a convention or conference should be called to ratify the action of the National Committee [in the reappointment of national convention delegates] to adopt a platform or declaration of principles and to consider the merits of the candidates for delegates at large to the constitutional convention, and for nothing else."

The other resolution that was passed was offered by Edward L. Tamm, Republican leader in the Twenty-fifth Assembly district and a supporter of Mr. Whitman. It reads:

"Whereas a meeting of the Republican State committee held on the 24th of May, 1914, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., for the purpose of holding an unofficial State convention for the choosing of candidates of the party to be voted upon on primary day in September, 1914.

Vote Was 240 to 61.

Before passing on these resolutions the county committee decided by 240 to 61 to hold a State convention at Saratoga in August for the adoption of a platform and "consideration of the merits of candidates for the State ticket." This resolution was offered by H. W. B. Brown, former leader of the Twenty-seventh district, in which Mr. Hedger lives. It was the resolution advocated in a speech by Mr. Hedger. The committee cheered him wildly and then voted against him.

Mr. Mills after the final decision was made known gave notice that he would ask the members of the big Republican conference to be held at Saratoga in August to appoint a committee of fifteen which shall prepare a platform and submit it to the unofficial State convention this summer.

Mr. Hedger amazed some of the old timers by frankly admitting that he and Mr. Whitman, whom he named, were candidates for the gubernatorial nomination. "It is unconsciously in men's minds," he said, "that a man who has been here for so long will have certain candidates. Let's be frank." He said that a convention was not only permitted by the primary law but was compatible with its spirit.

Thinks Roosevelt Favors Plan.

"There's no danger that Theodore Roosevelt will oppose this plan," he said. "He'll have a convention. A convention would help the primary voter to direct his vote in the most direct way."

He spoke of district committees which had endorsed Mr. Whitman.

"They have a right to do it," he said whimsically. "Though I have my opinion of their intelligence. And if district committees should declare for a candidate, don't let's talk about the integrity of a State convention expressing its opinion."

WOMEN POLICE WANTED HERE.

Charles Conference Committee Says They'd Be Useful.

LINCOLN, N. Y., May 21.—At the final session of the Fifth New York City Conference of Charities and Correction, held at the Lincoln Agricultural School here today, a report of the committee on delinquency recommended women police, as it is believed that women can handle some cases of delinquency better than men.

GEORGE POPE AGAIN PRESIDENT.

Officers of National Association of Manufacturers Re-elected.

At a meeting of the directors of the National Association of Manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, Col. George Pope of Hartford, Conn., was re-elected president; A. B. See, New York, treasurer; J. Philip Bird, general manager; and assistant treasurer and George S. Bonlight, secretary.

The directors are: Col. Pope, Mr. See, J. G. Battelle, Columbus, Ohio; H. S. Chamberlain, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Howell C. Cox, South Manchester, Conn.; Alfred E. Cox, East Boston, P. E. Farquhar, New Haven, Conn.; A. B. Farquhar, New York; Isaac W. Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John Kirby, Jr., Dayton, Ohio; Stephen J. Mason, Pittsburgh; Constant Moore, San Francisco; C. Edwin Mitchell, Richmond, Va.; H. B. Miles, Racine, Wis.; Franklin S. Noyes, New York; David M. Smith, Indianapolis; Enos Paulin, Bridgeport, N. J.; P. C. Schuchman, Springfield, Ill.; George D. Selby, Portsmouth, Ohio; H. C. Spear, Springfield, Mass.; Albert J. Thornley, Providence, R. I.; John T. Fox, Detroit.

"I HAVE FAITH IN RANK AND FILE OF REPUBLICAN PARTY," SAYS ROOSEVELT



Believes They Will Support

Pinchot and Other Pro-
gressive Candidates.

CONFERS WITH LEADERS

Gets Warm Greeting From
Oyster Bay Neighbors and
Makes a Speech.

OYSTER BAY, May 21.—"I have confidence in the integrity of the rank and file of the Republican party."

This, Col. Roosevelt's first statement on politics since his return from South America, was made to-night after he had been in conference in Sagamore Hill with George W. Perkins, Dean William Draper Lewis of Pennsylvania and Walter Brown of Ohio, all big Progressive leaders.

Mr. Roosevelt was speaking particularly of Republicans in Pennsylvania and his belief that they will support Clifford Pinchot, Progressive candidate for United States Senator, but no one who heard him doubted that the appeal was meant for Republicans the country over. He did not explain nor qualify.

Col. Roosevelt also announced that he had sent word to Gov. Johnson of California, his running mate in the 1912 election, that he will go to California this fall and help Gov. Johnson in his fight for reelection. He will also tour Pennsylvania in the interests of the Progressive candidates for Governor and Senator.

The announcement of his belief that most Republicans in Pennsylvania at least are honest and will vote right was made by the Colonel while he was praising a New York newspaper for going to Mr. Pinchot's support in his battle with Senator Boies Penrose, Mr. Roosevelt's ancient enemy.

"Crises come up," he said, "when it is the duty of all good citizens to sink all ordinary party differences and stand up either against flagrant wrongdoing in public life or against policies fatal to the welfare of the nation at home and to the honor of the nation abroad. And all good citizens on such occasions should stand together without regard to party differences. I have confidence in the rank and file of the Republican party and that it will support Mr. Pinchot."

Those who met with Mr. Roosevelt to-night for the first of the series of conferences on the future of the Progressive party, which will keep the Colonel busy until he sails for Spain to attend his son's wedding, were E. A. Van Valkenburg, publisher of the Philadelphia North American; Dean William Draper Lewis of the University of Pennsylvania and Progressive candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania; George W. Perkins, chairman of the executive committee of the Progressive National Committee, and Walter Brown, National Committeeman from Ohio.

All that Mr. Roosevelt would say of this meeting of the board of strategy was: "I can't discuss the subject of this conference, but you may safely say it wasn't all literary."

WELCOMED BY NEIGHBORS.

Colonel Tells Them He Cherishes
Their Good Opinion.

OYSTER BAY, May 21.—Col. Roosevelt stood up in his automobile at the town's main four corners this afternoon to get an enthusiastic welcome home. Brushing aside all the flattering references to great deeds past and predicted by the village orator, it was as neighbor to neighbors that the Colonel talked. He told of his happiness in finding a new grandson when he got back from the jungle, spoke of the coming marriage of his son Kermit and chuckled over boyhood pranks. It was the desire to deserve the good opinion of the home folks, he said, that had helped him to go straight in public and private life.

During the day, while Col. Roosevelt was shopping and talking politics in New York, the village had been getting ready. The local supply of flags and bunting

SHANLEY'S

Broadway - 43rd to 44th Street

Superior Six-Course
Luncheon, 75c (Music)

Climax
of a
Well Spent Day
Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1

Restaurant also in the Shopping
Zone—Broadway 29th-30th St.



Col. Roosevelt greeted by his neighbors at Oyster Bay.

was used up in decorating the village band had its last practice and Jake, the town's police force, was urged to report for duty. Jake works at night.

Col. Roosevelt's machine stopped in front of a telegraph pole that had a big sign on it, "1916 and Victory," and the band played "Our Favorite."

"Well, this is a real Oyster Bay homecoming," he called out as the children crowded about, nudging their elders for a chance to shake Mr. Roosevelt's hand. When the uproar of greeting had subsided the children lined up and sang "Home Again From a Foreign Shore."

Then Lawyer Robert Duval got up beside the Colonel in the automobile and told Mr. Roosevelt how proud Oyster Bay folks are to claim him as friend and neighbor. In reply Col. Roosevelt said:

"Mr. Chairman, and you, my friends and neighbors, I have always been peculiarly touched by the way you men and women who know me best have stood by me. The first and only celebration to which I have consented since my return from South America was here from you, because the older men here I have been brought up with and those who are a little older still remember me, not always with pleasure, as a boy I don't know any boy who had a good time who is always remembered with pleasure by his elders."

"I want to thank the band and the chorus that sang the song of greeting and welcome. And now, friends, I will say for myself what I had asked Mr. Marsh to say for me. Now that I have come back I have got to go off to see another son married. I'm thankful to say they have got the habit. I have just returned from seeing my second grandchild, and all the back counties are not heard from yet."

"When I come back I'm going to ask and arrange to see if I can't be given a chance to address you and tell you something of my experiences, which were varied and not always pleasant, in South America, and that's something I've not done yet anywhere. My own neighbors here have a peculiar claim upon me, and not only has your friendship held me, but it always made me feel that I was under a very solemn obligation to you to bear myself both in public and private life so that whatever your political opinions might be you would have no cause to feel shame and regret that I was a fellow citizen."

"I will not make an extensive speech because I am still nominally an invalid, although worth several ordinary invalids still, so I shall only say good-by and thanks to you, and I hope I shall meet you in the opera house or whatever place you may designate whenever I get the chance to make an address to you on my South American experiences. Good-by and good luck to you forever."

Then the handshaking began again and lasted until Col. Roosevelt said it was time for him to be getting home.

QUEENS FOR ROOSEVELT.

Progressive County Committee Out for Him for Governor.

The Queens county Progressive committee has come out for Col. Roosevelt as Governor, following the lead of the Progressive committee of Erie county. The Queens organization will not adopt a res-

olution on the subject at this time, feeling that such action would be premature.

County Chairman Henry S. Johnston, William George and William J. McCabe are among the leading Roosevelt supporters in the Queens committee.

The Colonel got an enthusiastic greeting as he passed through Queens yesterday on his way to Manhattan.

Sues Big Tim's Executors.

The Lincoln Trust Company filed suit at the supreme court yesterday to foreclose a mortgage on property at 297 Bowery, which is owned by the estate of the late Timothy D. Sullivan and has been occupied for years as the clubhouse of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association. The complaint names the Sullivan executors as defendants. It states that insurance on the property was permitted to lapse by the executors and that to protect the mortgage the trust company was compelled to take out a policy for \$12,500.

The amount due on the mortgage, which was originally for \$25,000, is \$25,000, with interest since December 1 last.

"If a bad law is passed and the press turns its searchlight on the subject, it must be erased. It cannot stand in the naked glare of exposure. The newspaper is not a business enterprise only, though it is that partly, for the public duties of the newspaper and its public responsibility make the newspaper man a professional man as truly as the lawyer, the doctor or teacher is a professional man."

"But since the newspaper is treated more or less as a business, ought it not to sometimes adopt profit sharing plans with its employees, the plan the newspaper praises in other businesses? Ought it not to set fixed hours of work for the men who labor faithfully to fill its columns? These are suggestions that come to one

who thinks of the newspaper as a business."

"I do not believe that any State laws aimed at improving the tone of the newspaper or at making it better will accomplish any permanent or lasting results. The newspaper will and does influence the law more than laws can influence newspapers."

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 21.—"The question of today is not how the law is to regulate the newspapers, but how the newspapers are going to regulate the law," said Charles Nagel of St. Louis, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Taft's Cabinet, in an address at the University of Missouri to-day on "The Newspaper and the Law."

"Who creates public opinion?" he asked in continuing "Preachers and merchants and doctors and lawyers and teachers. The teachers have not been properly valued, for their work is done when the mind of the pupil is young and plastic. The child becomes a voter and the work is done almost before the politician and the public men are aware of what has been done."

The newspaper is the greatest teacher of all, for newspapers make and unmake public men, political parties, governmental policies and governments themselves, for they appeal to the masses and if their appeal is sound the masses respond to the suggestion and carry it out into action."

"If a bad law is passed and the press turns its searchlight on the subject, it must be erased. It cannot stand in the naked glare of exposure. The newspaper is not a business enterprise only, though it is that partly, for the public duties of the newspaper and its public responsibility make the newspaper man a professional man as truly as the lawyer, the doctor or teacher is a professional man."

"But since the newspaper is treated more or less as a business, ought it not to sometimes adopt profit sharing plans with its employees, the plan the newspaper praises in other businesses? Ought it not to set fixed hours of work for the men who labor faithfully to fill its columns? These are suggestions that come to one

who thinks of the newspaper as a business."

"I do not believe that any State laws aimed at improving the tone of the newspaper or at making it better will accomplish any permanent or lasting results. The newspaper will and does influence the law more than laws can influence newspapers."

NEWSPAPER GREATEST TEACHER, SAYS NAGEL

Ex-Secretary Asks How the
Press Is Going to Regu-
late the Law.

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 21.—"The question of today is not how the law is to regulate the newspapers, but how the newspapers are going to regulate the law," said Charles Nagel of St. Louis, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Taft's Cabinet, in an address at the University of Missouri to-day on "The Newspaper and the Law."

"Who creates public opinion?" he asked in continuing "Preachers and merchants and doctors and lawyers and teachers. The teachers have not been properly valued, for their work is done when the mind of the pupil is young and plastic. The child becomes a voter and the work is done almost before the politician and the public men are aware of what has been done."

The newspaper is the greatest teacher of all, for newspapers make and unmake public men, political parties, governmental policies and governments themselves, for they appeal to the masses and if their appeal is sound the masses respond to the suggestion and carry it out into action."

"If a bad law is passed and the press turns its searchlight on the subject, it must be erased. It cannot stand in the naked glare of exposure. The newspaper is not a business enterprise only, though it is that partly, for the public duties of the newspaper and its public responsibility make the newspaper man a professional man as truly as the lawyer, the doctor or teacher is a professional man."

"But since the newspaper is treated more or less as a business, ought it not to sometimes adopt profit sharing plans with its employees, the plan the newspaper praises in other businesses? Ought it not to set fixed hours of work for the men who labor faithfully to fill its columns? These are suggestions that come to one

who thinks of the newspaper as a business."

"I do not believe that any State laws aimed at improving the tone of the newspaper or at making it better will accomplish any permanent or lasting results. The newspaper will and does influence the law more than laws can influence newspapers."

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 21.—"The question of today is not how the law is to regulate the newspapers, but how the newspapers are going to regulate the law," said Charles Nagel of St. Louis, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Taft's Cabinet, in an address at the University of Missouri to-day on "The Newspaper and the Law."

"Who creates public opinion?" he asked in continuing "Preachers and merchants and doctors and lawyers and teachers. The teachers have not been properly valued, for their work is done when the mind of the pupil is young and plastic. The child becomes a voter and the work is done almost before the politician and the public men are aware of what has been done."

The newspaper is the greatest teacher of all, for newspapers make and unmake public men, political parties, governmental policies and governments themselves, for they appeal to the masses and if their appeal is sound the masses respond to the suggestion and carry it out into action."

"If a bad law is passed and the press turns its searchlight on the subject, it must be erased. It cannot stand in the naked glare of exposure. The newspaper is not a business enterprise only, though it is that partly, for the public duties of the newspaper and its public responsibility make the newspaper man a professional man as truly as the lawyer, the doctor or teacher is a professional man."

"But since the newspaper is treated more or less as a business, ought it not to sometimes adopt profit sharing plans with its employees, the plan the newspaper praises in other businesses? Ought it not to set fixed hours of work for the men who labor faithfully to fill its columns? These are suggestions that come to one

who thinks of the newspaper as a business."

"I do not believe that any State laws aimed at improving the tone of the newspaper or at making it better will accomplish any permanent or lasting results. The newspaper will and does influence the law more than laws can influence newspapers."

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 21.—"The question of today is not how the law is to regulate the newspapers, but how the newspapers are going to regulate the law," said Charles Nagel of St. Louis, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Taft's Cabinet, in an address at the University of Missouri to-day on "The Newspaper and the Law."

"Who creates public opinion?" he asked in continuing "Preachers and merchants and doctors and lawyers and teachers. The teachers have not been properly valued, for their work is done when the mind of the pupil is young and plastic. The child becomes a voter and the work is done almost before the politician and the public men are aware of what has been done."

The newspaper is the greatest teacher of all, for newspapers make and unmake public men, political parties, governmental policies and governments themselves, for they appeal to the masses and if their appeal is sound the masses respond to the suggestion and carry it out into action."

"If a bad law is passed and the press turns its searchlight on the subject, it must be erased. It cannot stand in the naked glare of exposure. The newspaper is not a business enterprise only, though it is that partly, for the public duties of the newspaper and its public responsibility make the newspaper man a professional man as truly as the lawyer, the doctor or teacher is a professional man."

"But since the newspaper is treated more or less as a business, ought it not to sometimes adopt profit sharing plans with its employees, the plan the newspaper praises in other businesses? Ought it not to set fixed hours of work for the men who labor faithfully to fill its columns? These are suggestions that come to one

who thinks of the newspaper as a business."



Bank of the Manhattan Company

In 1798 New York suffered from a yellow fever epidemic which was attributed to an inadequate water supply.

On April 2nd, 1799, the Manhattan Company was chartered, with a capital of \$2,000,000, for supplying the City of New York with pure and wholesome water.

The Manhattan Company supplied water to those living south of the City Hall until a complete municipal supply was installed about 1832.

As the charter permitted its surplus capital to be employed in monied transactions, on September 1st, 1799, an office of discount and deposit was opened in its house on the site of the present No. 40 Wall Street. This was the beginning of the "Bank" of the Manhattan Company.

Capital \$2,050,000

Surplus \$4,100,000

We want your account.

114 Years at
40 Wall Street

FURNITURE BILL BREAKS HOME.

Architect's Wife Gets It and Then Sues for Divorce.

A bill for furniture she didn't buy was the first intimation Mrs. Lillian Van Buskirk had that her husband, Clarence R. Van Buskirk, an architect, was not entirely happy in his home life, according to evidence submitted to Supreme Court Justice Manning in Brooklyn yesterday on a motion for alimony and counsel fee pending the trial of a suit for divorce. She was allowed \$15 a week and a counsel fee of \$20.

The Van Buskirks were married on March 4, 1896, and lived for a time at 108 Van Stelen street, Brooklyn. The furniture bill arrived there last February, and Mrs. Van Buskirk noted that the furniture had been delivered at 548 Forty-sixth street, according to her affidavit. She went there, she said, and found that her husband was maintaining another home. She said that she had been unable to learn the name of the other woman.

Van Buskirk is a member of the firm of Van Buskirk & White. He drew the plans for Elmhurst Field in Brooklyn. Under a separation agreement drawn before Mrs. Van Buskirk had decided to sue for a divorce he was to pay \$25 a week for the support of his wife and their eleven-year-old son, Bertram.

In explaining his failure to live up to this agreement Van Buskirk said that he is unable to make as much money as he formerly did at architectural designing because his wife had taken his theodolite, worth \$400, and refused to return it.

"Saks clothes are neither conspicuous nor yet inconspicuous, but rather possess that happy medium of dignity which attracts but does not offend."

"In design, in cut, in tailoring, in fabric, they express the utmost of style, yet they never by any chance run to extremes."

"The radical black and white check is softened and toned down, and the quiet, unobtrusive serge is individualized by the simple elegance of smartly tailored lines."

"For, in the final analysis, everything is in the tailoring, even as the painter's art is in the brush and not in the palette."

"And for that man who can distinguish that which is inherently smart from that which is merely novel and superficial Saks clothes are the only logical selection."

Suits \$17.50 to \$45
Overcoats \$15.00 to \$38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

ART AUCTIONS.
COLLECTON OF
M. le MARQUIS DE BIRON
(1st Sale)

DRAWINGS, PASTELS, PAINTINGS and SCULPTURES.
Chiefly from the French School of the XVIII. Century. OBERLIN and PERNETIER from the XVIII. Century and the last Empire.

For sale Paris, GALERIE GEORGES PETIT, 8, rue de Saxe.
On the 20th, 21st and 22nd of JUNE. Exhibitions: Private, June 6. Public, June 8.

Auctioneers: M. F. LAURE DUBREUIL, 6, rue Favart; M. HENRI BAUDOUIN, 10, rue Grange Bateliere.

Experts: M. M. PAULME et LASQUINI, 10, rue Chateaubriand; M. J. GRANGE BATELIERE, 10, rue Grange Bateliere; M. M. MANUEL, 7, rue St. Georges; M. JULES FERAL, 7, rue St. Georges.

YOUNG MEN'S SHOP—16 West 38th Street.

These Goods Not on Sale Till Saturday.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

"Young Men's Shop"
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor.—Entirely Separate from Fifth Avenue Store.

Will Offer (Tomorrow) Saturday
A Special Purchase of
Men's and Young Men's Suits
SIZES 33 TO 44 CHEST
Of highest grade imported fabrics
460 Hand Tailored Suits
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, SIZES 33 TO 44 CHEST
Three or four button English sack models, in navy, black, gray or brown pencil striped cassimere, striped or checked worsted, Scotch homespun, vicuna or navy serge.
15.00
Actual Values \$21.50 to \$29.50
430 Hand Tailored Suits
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, SIZES 33 TO 44 CHEST
Three or four button English sack models, in navy, black, gray or brown pencil striped cassimere, striped or checked worsted, Scotch homespun, vicuna or navy serge.
20.00
Actual Values \$27.50 to \$40.00
YOUNG MEN'S SHOP—16 West 38th Street.

WILL FOR "BELOVED" WOMAN HELD INVALID

Miss Alma Frank Wallach to
Lose Estate Bequeathed by
Richard L. Leo.

HIS RELATIVES TO GET ALL

Trust Fund Provided by Well
Known Architect Illegal in
This State.

How the inheritance laws of New York State defeated the will of Richard L. Leo, a well known architect, leaving his estate for the benefit of "beloved" woman friend and establishing scholarships in Barnard College and hospital beds in her memory after her death, was disclosed yesterday when the transfer tax appraisal of Mr. Leo's estate was filed in the Surrogate's office. Because Mr. Leo's will provided for a trust fund extending over more than two lives and twenty-one years, it is invalid and Miss Alma Frank Wallach, of 12 East Sixty-second street, described in the will as "my beloved Alma Frank Wallach," will not receive any part of the estate.

The appraisal shows that the estate was much smaller than Mr. Leo believed when he made his will on January 7, 1911, although he died on September 26, 1911, less than a year later. He was a partner in the firm of James & Leo of 125 West Forty-fifth street, and the testimony of his associate, W. Harris Jones, showed that his interest was worth only \$8,540. His total estate was only \$16,079. Since his will was invalid his estate went in equal shares to his mother, Sarah Leo; his sisters, Evelyn Leo and Mrs. Beatrice Pappenheimer, and his brother Edgar.

In his will Mr. Leo said that he wanted a number of his friends whose names he mentioned to select remembrances from his personal effects. He said: "I desire my beloved Alma Frank Wallach to choose whatever she may wish and my best and faithful friend May S. Hahio then to exercise her choice."

Mr. Leo provided that his residuary estate was to constitute a trust fund for the benefit of his mother and sister Evelyn and then for his "beloved Alma Frank Wallach." He directed that on Miss Wallach's death the fund was to be used to establish a perpetual endowment fund for scholarships at Barnard College or beds in Mount Sinai Hospital. The excess of the fund above \$15,000 was to go to the Prison Association to establish the Alma Frank Wallach endowment. He directed that \$100 be set aside and the income devoted to buying flowers for decorating the graves of his father and mother on May 1 yearly and \$100 more for flowers for Miss Wallach's grave after her death. The will then said in regard to Miss Wallach: "I desire to be cremated. I desire if she so wishes that my ashes be placed in her grave, and if she be cremated that our ashes be mingled together. An oak box containing the letters she has written to me, it is to be returned unopened to her custody. If she should die before I do, it, unopened with its contents, is to be cremated with me."

The Van Buskirks were married on March 4, 1896, and lived for a time at 108 Van Stelen street, Brooklyn. The furniture bill arrived there last February, and Mrs. Van Buskirk noted that the furniture had been delivered at 548 Forty-sixth street, according to her affidavit. She went there, she said, and found that her husband was maintaining another home. She said that she had been unable to learn the name of the other woman.

Van Buskirk is a member of the firm of Van Buskirk & White. He drew the plans for Elmhurst Field in Brooklyn. Under a separation agreement drawn before Mrs. Van Buskirk had decided to sue for a divorce he was to pay \$25 a week for the support of his wife and their eleven-year-old son, Bertram.

In explaining his failure to live up to this agreement Van Buskirk said that he is unable to make as much money as he formerly did at architectural designing because his wife had taken his theodolite, worth \$400, and refused to return it.

"Saks clothes are neither conspicuous nor yet inconspicuous, but rather possess that happy medium of dignity which attracts but does not offend."